THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH MAY.

THE ENGLISHMAN is now foremost in abusing the Native Press for alleged vilification of Englishmen, and even threatens to take the law into its own hands if the Government does not interfere. And yet what does it do itself? Read what its own companions in arms say:

The *Pioneer* deprecates the "indiscriminate vilification" and "blundering detraction" which mark the persistent attacks, made on the Government of India by the Calcutta *Englishman*, in the matter of Mr. Ilberts Bill. We might add to the *Pioneer's* protest that the violence of the *Englishman* will in all probability defeat what we presume is its object. If the Government of India determines to press the Bill, it will be not so much in spite, as because of, the opposition; or rather because of its intemperate exaggerations. No man's opinion will have more weight at Simla than that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and the authority of his name will be almost as great at home. It is no secret that HisHonor strongly approves of the Bill in principle; and that he firmly believes that the India of twenty years hence will have undergone far greater changes than any which would follow directly on Mr. Ilbert's amendment of the Criminal Code. But Sir Charles Aitchison's views are anything but those of a reckless visionary. Caution and fairness mark his political character quite as much as farsightedness; and he would probably be as ready as anyone to recognize that however right in theory the proposed legislation might be, it would be unwise to introduce it prematurely, or at a time when it was generally distasteful to the whole body of Europeans in India. But it is obvious that when the opposition to any proposed reform—which, though inopportune and uncalled, is nevertheless theoretically defensible—passes a certain limit, when reasons give way to threats; and when every argument is deprived of its force by an alloy of inexcusable exaggerations; when, in fact, legitimate opposition grows into an onslaught such as that maintained by the *Englishman*—men like Sir Charles Aitchison are almost certain to counsel firmness, though otherwise they might have advised an honest and honorable deference to public opinion. We, therefore, believe that if the Bill be passed, those who are so widely opposed to it, will be in great measure to blame. Whether the Government will act wisely in making the character of the extreme opposition an excuse, or a reason, for pushing on the Bill, is another matter. We merely express our conviction that so far as can be seen at present, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would, in all probability, recommend such a course; and his advice will naturally receive the greatest attention in the Viceroy's Council Chamber.

And yet the Hare Street print professes to rebuke the Native Press! The sieve blames the needle for its hole!

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE on the same subject:

Another infamous charge is brought against Government in the issue of the *Englishman* of 28th April. What those charges are reference to the paper will show. They can all be contradicted most flatly. There is not one grain of truth in any of them, nor has anything ever transpired to give semblance of color to the charges. The *Englishman* calls upon Government to refute its statements by production of certain confidential despatches on the subject. The *Englishman* should know that Government could not publish confidential documents in any case, while the questions at issue were under consideration, even if they existed, which in this case they do not. The whole article is deliberately false.

THE STATESMAN makes the following quotation:

The *Times of India*, noticing the *Englishman's* criticisms on a recent extract from an article of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, says:—"The extract is disgraceful though in all conscience, but that evil will not be remedied by writing such as the *Englishman* indulges in, in this as in many other cases.

AND THIS model paper, the *Englishman*, has the following anent the row of school-boys at the High Court:

During the tumult of Friday a significant incident occurred which empahatically illustrates the position that the sympathy of the Natives generally is not with the Bengalis in their present agitation about Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Whilst the gilded youth of the capital were in the act of creating a disturbance outside the High Court, half-a-dozen stalwart Sikhs appeared on the scene, and making their way through the crowd, proceeded to thrash them right and left with the short sticks which they carried, exclaiming, as they did so, *"Tum log judge ka kam karne mangta, eh sala!"* The occurrence shows not only the contempt in which the Native of Lower Bengal is regarded by the people from Behar to the furthest confines of the Punjab, but the scorn with which the hardier races of those parts regard the possibility of having Bengali Judges imposed upon them. Yet Englishmen are twitted with false pride, because they refuse to accept a position which would not only be humiliating to themselves, but degrade them and their rule in the eyes of the rest of the country.

Where did these "stalwart Sikhs" come from and how were they trained or tutored about Mr. Ilbert's Bill? The insertion of the above paragraph in the leading journal of Calcutta is a disgrace to Indian journalism.

A TELEGRAM from Odessa, published in the London *Daily News*, notifies the arrival at that port of an English steamer from India, with a valuable cargo, including 300 tons of rice. If Russia becomes a customer of Indian rice, a new field will open to it.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta to the *Times of India* says:—"News received in Calcutta by the mail announces that now that the India Office finds that the mercantile interests in Calcutta are opposed to docks at Diamond Harbour, and that the general Committee are against a central goods and passenger station in the city, the expediency of spending forty-five lacs over a bridge at Hughly to bring the East Indian Railway traffic into Calcutta is being reconsidered." We hope this rumour is true.

THE TIMES OF INDIA emphatically protests against the marble statue of Buddha, recently unearthed in Meywar, being taken out of the country to be an ornament in a London mansion. Our contemporary says:—"One would naturally expect that so valuable a relic would be preserved in one of the local museums of this country." We concur.

TUESDAY, 8TH MAY.

BY A decree of the 21st April the Governor of Chundernagore has dissolved the local Municipal Council and named a provisional Council which will be presided over by Babu Dinanath Das, who will discharge the functions of Mayor. No crime of colour at Chundernagore!

THE LAW for municipal elections in French India makes certain curious distinctions between members of the same family. It runs on thus:—"In communes of five hundred souls and upwards, persons falling within the relationship of father, son, brother and others of the same degree, cannot be at the same time members of the municipal council." The question has risen whether brothers-in-law can be members at the same time. According to the recognised law a man and his wife's brother cannot be elected, but the husbands of two sisters may.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE writes:

"We say it with pain, but we say it deliberately, that the way in which this agitation has been carried on by papers like the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, and in a lesser degree by our friendly critic (the *Pioneer*), has gone far to throw back for a generation the slow growth of the effective influence of the Indian press upon Indian affairs.

But these Opposition papers throw the whole blame upon the Native Press. The spectators of the game are better judges than the players themselves.

SIR SAMUEL FREESING, the Governor of Trinidad, has lately issued an edict against the playing of music in any house between eight at night and six in the morning. What next and next?

THE ENGLISHMAN'S present attempts to divide the two races are simply disgraceful. It allows a correspondent to say that when Babu Surendranath Banerjea was being led away by the minions of the law, from the High Court, he said that he would "shake the foundations of the British Empire for this." The editor in a footnote adds: "Our information is that the defendant declared to the Bailiff who took him away that "when he got out, he would shake India to its foundations-Ed.—Eng." Are these Bazar gossip worthy of a place in the columns of the leading journal of Calcutta?

THE PIONEER has the following:

Great Agitation Rocks the Millinery World in Russia just now in view of the forthcoming Coronation. The ladies are everyone distracted, and the clubs are inundated with husbands flying from their homes. Mons, Worth has established emissaries in all the houses of note: the habardashers are in conspiracy: the language of plush and moire and marabout threatens to supersede the vulgar tongue: reputations hitherto in rags and letters are being industriously repaired for the event. But ofcourse *surgit amari*. The whisper goes that the Nihilists have consulted *their* milliners also, the result being what is fancifully called the Annihilation costume. It is composed largely of eau de Nil satin festooned with nitroglycerine. Exquisite bouquets gracefully concealing dynamite are to be carried in the hand. Underneath the petticoat is trained a mile or so of electric fuse communicating with the basement story.

Not bad.

THE RAJAHMUNDRY GURU'S opposition to widow remarriage and his excommunication of several Brahmin gentlemen, who support the reform, have resulted in his being mulcted in a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment in default of payment. Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, and Mr. Justice Muthersamy Iyer have decided on appeal that there was no case of criminal intimidation against the Guru for excommunicating his caste-men for engaging in a proceeding which he, as their religious superior, pronounced to be contrary to the tenets and rules of their faith; but unfortunately for himself, the Guru had communicated his anathema to the members of the caste by means of post-cards, and the court held that as the post-card might be read by others who were not his disciples, this was a wanton excess of privileges, and the defendant must be convicted of defamation.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY.

EVEN the *Times of India* nods its approval to the Bombay Native Meeting on the Jurisdiction Bill. It says:

Apart from the particular question at issue, it must be acknowledged that the meeting in the Town Hall on Saturday evening was most creditable to the educated English-speaking Native community of Bombay. The principal speeches were conceived in a sprit of moderation well-calculated to give weight to an expression of opinion on the part of a section of citizens who are certainly entitled to be heard on any question which affects India. The meeting was sufficiently numerous to be considered a representative one and at least two or three of the speakers displayed a knowledge of the English language, in its more subtle aspects, which is gratifying to those of us who believe that there is a great intellectual future before the leading Indian races. Indeed, three of the orators on the occasion, Messrs. Telang, Budroodeen and Mehta, showed themselves to possess as great a mastery of our somewhat difficult idioms as Cicero ever did of the Greek, an accomplishment on which the famous Roman orator rather prided himself. In the case of Mr. Telang, whose speech, had he not confined himself almost exclusively to "demolishing" Sir Fitzjames Stephen, might have been pronounced the speech of the evening, this is the more remarkable, as we understand that he has never been out of India.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL has the following:

The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* hits the right nail on the head when he says in reference to the Native Jurisdiction Bill—'The real truth is that both Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert are puppets in the hands of the Redical faction at home.' This is the chief force that the opponents of the Ilbert Bill have to contend against.

Indeed, Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert have no flesh, blood and brain of their own!

MR. W. DIGBY has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Indian Political Association, which has been established by a number of members of Parliament to collect and disseminate authentic information regarding the condition and wants of the people of India.

A FIRM of well-known Madras tailors advertise as follows:—"Our last speciality is the 'Ilbert Walking Coat,' made of nice warm materials, with spacious pockets, to carry off European capital from India's coral strand." Bravo!

MR. ONSLOW, M. P., on the 13th asked the Under-Secretary for India how soon the papers on Burmese affairs, which were promised two months ago, would be presented. Mr. Cross required notice of the question. Mr. Raikes asked the Prime Minister whether it was intended to present them at all. Mr. Gladstone said the matter was at present in an immature condition, but he thought the time would arrive when the whole correspondence should be presented.

THE AMERICANS have built a steamer which they hope will cross the Atlantic in five days. She has extra powerful machinery, and is dome-decked, so that if launched upside down, whether light or loaded, she will right herself in the water. She is the first dome-deck vessel ever built thus from stem to stern, and her covering is as strong as her sides, the spans being unbroken. In fact, every arch in her is one unbroken span. Some idea of her shape can be got by cutting in two the ordinary spinning top. It is proposed to build steamers after this model for ocean travel that will carry 4,000 tons of freight, 600 first-class passengers, 2,000 steerage passengers, and 500 tons of mail and express matter.

THURSDAY, 10TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that if it be in contemplation to amend the pension rules the Government of India will do an act of justice by removing an existing anomaly. Even if no revision is intended the anomaly ought to be removed. Under the old rules an employe who entered Government service before the age of 22 must forfeit his non-age service as long as that may be, so that a person who has served Government

for 30 years cannot retire on medical certificate after 25 years' service until he has completed 25 years exclusive of service before the age of 22. On the other hand a person who has entered service at the age of 22 can so retire after 25 years. Thus 30 years' service in one case becomes equivalent to 25 years' service in the other.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a native graduate of the Calcutta Medical College on the subject of Medical Titles :

Recently there arose for consideration in the Calcutta Medical Society, the question in connexion with the sectarian use of the title of Doctor by medical men of official standing who practise medicine in Calcutta. Dr. Wallace who advanced the topic, referred to the habit among Army Surgeons in practice in town, of styling themselves and their official colleagues Doctors, while they disparagingly wrote and spoke of non-official medical men and native practitioners as Mr. and Babu so-and-so. Dr. Wallace deprecated the practice and referred to it as a grievance specially connected with the reports of the transactions of the Calcutta Medical Society, and though his paper on the subject was not read in open meeting, it passed formally through a Select Committee, and its sentiments have gradually reached most medical men in town, who indeed entirely, and very rightly too, coincide with Dr. Wallace's liberal views on the matter. Why should European medical officials holding the same professional degrees and diplomas as their non-official and native brethren, assume a distinctive mark, which is the courteous right of each and all of them, and which they try and invidiously withhold from the non-official section of the medical profession? We certainly thought Dr. Wallace's just expose of the subject would have set matters on a more satisfactory basis, but we are disappointed to find the same spirit of haughty sectarian exclusiveness pervading the recent (April) report of the Medical Society's transactions, a spirit which is the characteristic of medical officialism in its unfortunate dealings with non-official and native members of the medical profession.

M. D. is the only title which gives the legal right to the style of Doctor, but time-honored usage and courtesy has given this title to *all* medical men. European officials hold the M. B. degree and others possessing English corporate diplomas, assume this title themselves and look for it from others, while they very generously place native and non-official medical men who hold these same qualifications, outside the pale of common courtesy! This surely can not be to the well-being of the *espirit de corps* of the medical profession and such conduct requires and will undoubtedly receive the unqualified disapproval of every native and non-official member of the medical profession.

Yours &c.
I. M. S.

WE HAVE received a copy of a letter which Sir E. C. Bayley has addressed Moulvi Abdus Salam B. A. regarding the late lamented Moulvi Abdool Jubbur, who served as Mir Munshi under Lord Dalhousie during the second Sikh War. We are sorry we cannot make room for the whole letter, but its perusal has given us much satisfaction as it has doubtless given satisfaction to the addressee and his family for the handsome tribute it pays to the memory of the deceased.

A MOOSHEDABAD correspondent complains that last year when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited Moorshedabad, the rate-payers of Azimgunge, Baloochur, Jeagunge and other suburban villages under a resolution passed at a public meeting submitted a petition, praying for the separation of the towns of Azimgunge and Baloochur together with the suburban villages from the Moorshedabad Municipality, on the ground that their contributions amounted to about half of the total annual income. That the meetings of the City Moorshedabad Municipality were held at Lalbag, about six miles from Azimgunge and Baloochur, and as the jurisdiction of the Municipality cover a large area, sufficient attention is not bestowed upon remote and outlying villages. The memorial was presented at Berhampore and the Lieutenant-Governor promised to pass orders after consulting the local authorities. More than seven months have elapsed, but no orders have yet been passed.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Srinuggur in Kashmir, observes :

While you are burning under the scorching heat of a tropical sun we are enjoying the coolness of a temperate climate. The thermometer here during the last 15 days has ranged from 60 degrees to 66 degrees Farenheat—the maximum temperature was 68 degrees and the minimum 52 degrees.

FROM A statement furnished by the Press Commissioner it appears that the net imports of gold and silver into India during the year 1882-83 were respectively Rs. 4,93,08,685 and Rs. 7,48,06,469. The aggregate value of the net imports therefore was Rs. 12,41,15,154.

THE TOTAL assay value of coins and bullion received into the Indian mints during the past year was Rs. 5,90,97,192, and of those coined and examined was Rs. 6,45,81,020.

FRIDAY, 11TH MAY.

THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT has extended for a period of four months from 1st March 1883 the withdrawal of the interdict on the export of grain from the Persian Gulf littoral and fars.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE TOTAL amount to be remitted to the Home Treasury during the year 1883-84 is £16,300,000, of which £1,297,878 has been already remitted up to 2nd May 1883, balance due is £16,362,102.—*Ditto Ditto.*

FROM the same authority we learn that the actual proceeds from the sale of Bengal opium in April last was Rs. 59,03,460, which is better than estimate by Rs 2,63,460 but the actual proceeds of Pass duty on opium exported from Bombay at the end of March last was Rs. 2,39,72,000, which was Rs. 6,28,000 worse than estimate.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new monthly in Bengali issued from the first month of the new Bengali year entitled "Boisaik Tutwa." It is a journal of politics, sociology, arts, trades, agriculture, science, domestic economy and practical professions. It will be a new departure from the run of similar publications in its treatment of practical subjects and supply of local and foreign news. The specimen number is a fair one and there is an interesting variety of subjects.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Hyderabad :

Great excitement in Hyderabad owing to the Chanda Railway Scheme, telegram sent to London.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Balasore :

The native public of Balasore sympathises with Surendra Babu. Subscriptions raised Rupees 250, remitted to Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, more expected, for laying the case before the Privy Council or Parliament.

THE TIMES' Calcutta Correspondent has the following :

The *Hindoo Patriot*, one of the very few native newspapers which have accorded their support to the bill with temper and moderation, such as cannot be too highly commended, has in its last issue some remarks which afford a remarkable comment on the real feelings of the subject, and on the finality which Lord Ripon urges as one of the main arguments for the measure. It says :—

"'The only defect of the measure is that it does not go far enough. For the sake of the sacred principle involved, we are quite willing to accept for the present this small measure, if the Government does not deem it expedient to go further.

We stick to our opinion. India must progress, and Indian legislation must advance. That is the manifest destiny of India under British rule.

REFERRING to the above *Allen's Indian Mail* has the following :

We heartily endorse the warm commendation recorded by the *Times'* correspondent, of the admirable temper and moderation with which the unfortunate discussion has been conducted by our esteemed contemporary, the *Hindoo Patriot*. Nor can we feel any surprise if the *Hindoo Patriot* refuses to recognise the finality which Lord Ripon urges as one of the main arguments for the measure.

THE PIONEER hears that the following compromise is proposed by the Secretary of State regarding the Jurisdiction Bill—"that the Bill apply only to Native Judges in the higher grades who may have entered the Civil Service through the usual competitive channel. Thus the change would only affect some two or three Natives in all India—a *ridiculous mus* indeed." We can hardly believe this. Such a compromise would compromise the very character of the measure.

THE PIONEER has the following :

It does not say much for the state of political education in Calcutta that the Rajah of Paikpara and some other influential Bengali gentlemen should place the slightest reliance upon the petition which, it is reported, they have telegraphed to the Queen, praying for the release of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji.

We assure our contemporary that "the Raja of Paikpara and some other influential Bengali gentlemen" referred to have done nothing of the kind. They certainly sympathize with Babu Surendranath, but why impute to them what they have not done?

THE PIONEER administers the following well-merited rebuke to the *Englishman* :

The *Englishman* has telegraphed to us taking exception to a casual remark of ours that during a late outburst of popular excitement in Calcutta a large body of Europeans threatened Government House. Yet it is undeniably true that, at the great meeting about the Native Jurisdiction Bill, a not inconsiderable number of those present were only restrained from going to Government House by the timely expostulation of the less enterprising spirits present. We did not, and we do not, mean to say that any of the gentlemen referred to proposed either to demolish the Viceregal residence or to assault its inmates. Nobody knows—least of all themselves—what precisely they did intend to do, or would have done, had they got there. Nor do we attach any importance to the fact that such a movement was on the impulse of the moment suggested. But the expression to which the *Englishman* objects was, we must still think, sufficiently precise for the occasion. If, however, it will be any satisfaction to our contemporary or to his clients that we should amend our form of words in relation to a subject about which they are perhaps pardonably sensitive, we hereby and cheerfully admit that his friends did not "threaten" Government House, but only talked about going there.

And the men who "talked about" invading the Government House seem to be aghast at the pranks of some school-boys at the High Court on the occasion of Babu Surendranath Banerjee's trial!

SATURDAY, 12TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jhenidah seems to think that in our article on the contempt of court case in our last our words imply an approval of the sentence passed upon Babu Surendranath Banerjea. He writes :

You say that you approve of the judgment of Mr. Justice Mitter and withal accord your approval to the sentence of imprisonment.

You do not accord your approval in so many words but your words amount to an approval when you say that you must support the judgment of the majority of the Judges.

Our correspondent has not evidently read our article carefully. While saying that "we bow to the judgment of the Court," we mentioned seven specific points, which in our opinion deserved the attention of the Court. We then remarked :

Our object in drawing attention to these points is that if the Court had taken them into consideration, it would not have passed such a severe sentence upon Surendranath. We deeply sympathize with him in his present distress. We freely and frankly admit that the Court had but one motive in arraigning the Editor of the *Bengalee*, viz, the vindication of its dignity, but we humbly and respectfully submit that it would have better consulted that dignity, if it had followed the truly judicial opinion of Mr. Justice Mitter. It was enough that the offender had been hauled up, had admitted his error, retracted his remarks, and made an unreserved apology, and surely the dignity of the Court would have been sufficiently vindicated, if he had been left off with a sharp reprimand or a fine.

Do the above words imply that we approve of the sentence?

THE SAME correspondent proposes to raise funds for an appeal to the Privy Council and for the agitation of the matter in England, and wants our advice as how to set about it. We believe the subject is under the consideration of the Indian Association, and our correspondent should place himself in communication with that body.

WE HAVE received the proceedings of two meetings held in Krishnaghur and Jaynaghur respectively expressive of sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea. We regret we cannot give the proceedings *in extenso* for want of space, but we reproduce the principal Resolutions :

Resolutions passed at Krishnaghur.

"That is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that Babu Surendronath Bannerjee, by his zeal, public spirit, and patriotism, has well earned the gratitude of his country, and that he fully deserves our heartfelt sympathy and support in his present trials."

"That Babu Surendronath Bannerjee, in the opinion of this meeting, conducted himself with propriety and did all that he could conscientiously do during the late proceedings against him."

Resolutions passed by the Joynaghur Students' Association.

"That having regard to the many excellent services rendered to our country by Babu Surendronath Bannerjee, Editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper, this meeting records its deepest sorrow and sympathy for the sentence of imprisonment passed on him by the High Court of Bengal for "contempt of Court" on Saturday the 5th May 1883; and that it looks upon his present unfortunate situation as a national calamity."

"That this Meeting deems it proper to request the press and the native associations in India to take prompt measures for the release of Babu Surendronath Bannerjee by a respectful appeal to Government."

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS says that the Lieutenant-Governor has returned the following reply to a petition on behalf of Babu Surendranath Banerjea : "It is not within the province of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to interfere with the righteous judgment of independent Judges." We cannot believe that any telegram has come from Darjeeling in this particular form.

MR. GUPTA has been again overlooked by the Bengal Government in the selection of an incumbent for the officiating appointment of Senior Magistrate of Calcutta. What is the cause of this continued neglect?

THERE were 292 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th May, of which 103 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 54 from fevers, 22 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 13 from convulsions, 10 from spleen diseases, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 49. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 8. The average of daily mortality was 41·7.

BABU RAMCHANDRA GHOSHA, F.R.S.I., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, proposes to give all the important words and phrases in common use in English with their approximate equivalents, and their various shades of meaning in Bengali, in the form of a dictionary, with the view of enabling native students to prosecute their studies with very slight help from tutors, and to translate English into Bengali with some facility. We are told that the plan projected by the Babu has met with the ap-

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proval of some of the most eminent scholars of the day.

WE HAVE BEEN furnished with the reprint of an article from the *British Trade Journal* for 1st April last relating to the advantages and benefits likely to flow from the contemplated exhibition of Industrial Arts to be held in Calcutta next winter. We regret we cannot afford space for the article but it deserves an extensive circulation. It shews how the Exhibition will have the effect of diffusing amongst the mercantile public of different countries a knowledge of the national wealth and resources of India, and give the people of India what openings exist for the development of their trades and manufactures.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation accounts of British India for March 1883 and 12 months, 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883. 2. Army Circulars to 31st March 1883 with an Index for 1882. 3. Petition of Anoop Sing Rai Bahadur, Station and Cattle Gomasta, Commissariat Department, Mean Meer to the Commissary General, Bengal. 4. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine Vol. XI. No. 2. 5. The Oriental Miscellany for May 1883. 6 Messrs. John Dickenson and Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Paper, for May, 1883. 7. The Popular Edition of the Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan by Col. James Tod. Published by Brijendralal Dass. Vol. I. No. 9, 10 and 11. 8. Mohila—Part II, a Poem in Bengali by the late Babu Surendranath Mozoomdar—Published by Debendranath Mozoomdar. 9. Manava Tatwa or a Treatise in Bengali on the social, moral and intellectual position of Man—by Beeressur Panray. 10. Baisaik Tatwa—a Bengali monthly—Vol. I. No. 1. 11. Turungini—a Bengali monthly—edited by Ramsatya Mookerjea, Vol. I, No. 1. 12. Prithibi a, Bengali Geography. By Srimati Surnakumari Devi.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 5. It has been discovered that Lawrence Hanlon, one of the prisoners under arrest in connextion with the Phœnix Park murders, perpetrated the attempt on the life of Mr. Field.

The House of Commons last night agreed by a majority of 271 votes against 175 to a motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, refusing to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath after he had been heard at the Bar of the House.

8.—The Prince of Wales opened the College of Music yesterday. In his speech on the occasion, His Royal Highness announced that the honour of Knighthood would be conferred on Messrs. George Alexander Macfarren, Arthur Sullivan and George Grove.

10.—The Board of trade inquiry was concluded yesterday respecting the collision between the Steamers *Clan Sinclair* and *Margaret*, which occurred in the River Thames on March 9th last, in which the latter was sunk. The Court decided that the Captain of the former was entirely absolved from blame.

11.—At the Dublin trials yesterday Joseph Mullett, who recently pleaded guilty of conspiracy to murder, was sentenced to penal servitude for life for being concerned in the attempt on the life of Mr. Field. An important Meeting of shipowners was held here yesterday, at which a Committee was appointed to promote the construction of a second Suez Canal. They were, however, directed to first ask Earl Granville whether there were any political obstacles to the undertaking. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett put a question in the House of Commons last night, whether, in view of the agitation caused in India owing to Mr. Ilberts' Bill, it was the intention of Government to recall the Viceroy. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that he hoped every future Government would be able to secure the services of a Viceroy so admirably qualified for the office as the Marquis of Ripon. A clause in the inland revenue bill was rejected last night in the House of Commons, defeating the Government. Mr. Dodson introduced a bill last night for the compensation of tenants.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

VIII.

MR. HOPE'S SPEECH.

IT has seldom been our lot to read within the compass of a single and short speech such a mass of inconsistencies as characterizes Mr. Hope's speech on the Bengal Rent Bill. He spoke because, he said, "I may, perhaps, to a certain extent claim to be considered a revenue expert." He began by saying that "though I approve of the Bill so far as it goes, I must confess I should have been glad if it had gone somewhat further in the direction of ascertaining and recording, not merely rights, but equitable and fair rates of rent, which would have been useful as a standard for all classes of landlords and tenants to refer to; and if it had cast aside altogether the idea of determining the raiyat's status according to the time for which he may happen to have held his land, an idea which has done so very much harm in the past in these Provinces." This is the opinion of our 'revenue expert." But there are other "revenue experts," and those who hail from Bengal know how difficult it is to obtain tables of rates of rent, and how inequitable would it be to give every squatter the status of an occupancy ryot. But let that pass. Our "revenue expert" wanted to rebut the position affirmed by a native member that if the condition of the ryot in permanently settled Bengal was wretched, which he denied, that of the ryot in temporarily settled provinces was still more wretched. Mr. Hope as a Bombay Civilian took up the gauntlet for Bombay. He said: "The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, if I rightly understood him, endeavoured to fortify the position of the Bengal zemindars, by asserting that their tenants were, through their means, in prosperous circumstances, and by contrasting the good condition of the cultivators of Bengal with the wretched condition of the cultivators in Bombay and other parts of British India." He then went on to remark that "as regards the condition of the raiyats in the Bombay Presidency, which the hon'ble member has described as being wretched in the extreme, I must emphatically deny that any such terms, or any such description, can be applied to them. If the means were here at hand, I could show with the greatest readiness, from the most ample statistics, reaching back for a number of years both of trouble and of plenty, that the Province has gone on increasing in wealth and prosperity during the last fifty years in which British rule has been gradually consolidated and elaborated. This growth and prosperity I could prove, not merely as regards the Presidency generally, but as regards particular districts." These be brave words, but where are the proofs in support of these bold assertions? Mr. Hope said that the means for such were not at hand, but he said enough to shew that he was not standing on firm ground. He remarked: "But how, then, it may be asked, can these assertions be reconciled with the fact of the Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Act, and the outcry about the over-assessment of the land-revenue in those parts? In the first place, the Dekkhan Riots Commission only declare that in these districts one-third of the population were in serious debt at all." That is to say one man in every three. Is that the case with so-called wretched ryots of Bengal? Again: "Moreover, the bulk of those said to be in debt were not resident in any of those districts or taluqas which has been subject to the revision of assessment referred to in the extracts which the hon'ble member has read." In other words the original assessment is so high that the ryots cannot bear it. But Mr. Hope denied this. He said: "I altogether deny that the revenue assessments are high. So far from reaching forty per cent. of the gross produce, as the hon'ble member supposes, they have been found to be only on an average from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of that produce. I would, moreover, state that the assessments are not based on the barbarous and unsound system of taking a fixed proportion of the gross produce, because in the Bombay Presidency we are fortunate enough to have a classification of lands, which renders any such rule-of thumb method unnecessary." And yet this light assessment, this scientific classification of lands, have produced untold misery among the Dekkan ryots? Mr. Hope here indirectly admits the facts of the wretchedness of the Bombay ryot, but attributes it to some other cause. He remarked: "Whatever hardship or oppression may have been caused by the assessment has not been owing to the severity of it, but to certain incidents in the mode of its collection,—incidents which, I am glad to say, have considerably altered since I first alluded to them in this Council. If we now turn from this fact of light assessment to seek the causes of the indebtedness of the raiyats, I would point out that one of the principal of them is one which renders the analogy, which the hon'ble member has attempted to draw, altogether a false one. One of those causes is, that the land of the Bombay raiyat has been for the last thirty years transferable, while the land of the Bengal raiyat is not recognised to be so. In consequence of this transferability, the raiyats were of course able to borrow, and during certain prosperous times in 1865 they were tempted to borrow beyond all reason. When the times changed, the meshes of legal entanglement did not permit them to recover themselves." Here is a lesson for our Bengal "revenue experts." Here they have the testimony of a brother "revenue expert" to the economic effects of the free sale of the occupancy ryoti tenure.

The ryots in the Deccan are so miserable that they are obliged to throw up their lands. Mr. Hope thus answered this point: "What, then, it may next be asked, have you to say about the throwing up of land? I reply that we in Bombay are fortunate enough to have still remaining to us that customary law of India which the Bengal zemindars have overridden, and that the status of a raiyat over there does not depend either on contract or on the period of his occupation of the land. A raiyat there may, by giving notice, throw up his land when prices are lower or drought has weakened his cultivating powers, and may take it up again in better times, without any loss of status in consequence of not having held it during the intervening years. In short, we have an elastic system, which enables him to vary his responsibility at will, and to contract his operations in any year owing to famine or other causes." And the beauty of the elastic system is that the ryots feel so much pressed down that they throw up land wholesale. What is the case in Bengal? Far from throwing up land the ryots actually fight for it. And yet it is said that the ryots of Bengal are miserable beyond compare, and those of Bombay prosperous and happy. So much for Mr. Hope's facts. But we have not done yet. Mr. Hope cannot deny the outcry against the revenue assessment of Bombay. But he says this is the outcry of the zemindars. He remarks: "But then it may be asked, what is the cause of this outcry in Western India? That outcry, I reply, is essentially *zemindar's* outcry, and has been raised by two well-known classes of persons. In the first place, there are various petty Native chiefs within British territory who systematically take rents far above those fixed by the revenue survey and assessment, and they dislike that assessment, because it is a just standard, according to which they are periodically pressed by their own raiyats to moderate their demands. Again, there is a class of superior holders, who take from their tenants a certain share of the produce, and who, according to the customs of the country, pay the Government revenue out of their share. Consequently, they of course are anxious to see that revenue reduced to the lowest possible amount: and even though it were abolished altogether, these are the men who would be the gainers, and not the raiyats whose advocates they pretend to be. These, then, are the causes which give rise to this outcry." These zemindars of Bombay must be wonderful talismans. They can alter facts just as they like. They have raised a cry, and the condition of the ryots has gone down. Even the Government—aye, Mr. Hope too—has been hood-winked, for did not the Government pass the Deccan Royts' Relief Bill, and was not Mr. Hope the author of it? Strange to say even Members of Council have banded with these zemindars. Mr. Hope said: "And in this fact, that the outcry is a zemindari outcry. is, perhaps, to be found the real reason why certain members of this Council have testified their great sympathy with the circumstances of the raiyats in a far distant Province—a Province whose prosperity they have no eyes to see, and of whose circumstances they are profoundly ignorant." We pity these Hon'ble members of Council, Messrs. Hunter, Crosthwaite and Co. They have neither "eyes to see" nor ears to hear. They have been carried away by these clamouring zemindars. Hope which comes to all is not destined to cheer these wicked zemindars, who have contrived to convert happy ryots into wretched tenants and to throw dust into the eyes of members of Council!

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

I.

THE LAW AND PROCEDURE.

WE wrote in haste last week and could not therefore touch upon various important points connected with the late Contempt of Court case. We propose to review the case at length in the present issue.

This unfortunate case has naturally suggested an enquiry into the law on the subject ofContempts of Court. The state of the law was lately expounded by the highest legal authority in the United Kingdom—we mean the Lord Chancellor. Last March, His Lordship introduced into the House of Lords a Bill for defining the law relating to contempts of court, and, in doing so, briefly reviewed the whole law on the subject. He divided contempt generally into two classes. "The first class," he said, "were contempts of the Court itself, not consisting of disobedience to its orders, and these might be committed by persons who were entirely strangers to any proceedings pending, or by persons who were parties to those proceedings. The other class of contempts consisted of disobedience to the orders of a Court, and was confined to the parties to proceedings before the Court. The first class of contempts not consisting of disobedience to orders of the Court might be sub-divided into those taking place in face of the Court, or by some insult offered by a person present to the presiding judges, or by some interruption of the proceedings making interference necessary, and into contempts not committed in face of the Court, but outside, by proceedings calculated to obstruct or interfere with or improperly prejudice the administration of justice in proceedings pending before the Court." His Lordship continued: "Proceedings taken by Court to vindicate themselves against both these descriptions of contempt were strictly and necessarily penal, and had for their object the deterring others from committing the like offences. There was, however, a distinction between the two kinds of contempt which might be committed either by parties or strangers to proceedings—namely, that all Courts, inferior as well as superior, had power by reasonable fine and reasonable imprisonment —and in the case of inferior Courts doubtless subject to revision—to punish contempts committed in face of the Court; but inferior Courts had no power to punish for contempts committed elsewhere. The superior Courts, on the other hand, had the power to punish for contempts of that class committed elsewhere, as well as for those committed in face of the Court. The punishment for these contempts of both kinds was by fine or imprisonment, or both. The law did not fix any limit to the power of the Courts in respect of the infliction of these punishments. As he had already stated, the power of punishment by inferior Courts was subject to supervision; but superior Courts were not in that position, or subject to any superintendence. Although, doubtless, the Judicature Acts had made all orders of the High Court subject to appeal, yet it had never been the common practice to appeal against orders of that description." Now, as far as we understand this exposition of the law, it is not quite clear whether Babu Surendranath Banerjea's case comes under any of the categories mentioned above. He was not guilty of any disobedience to the orders of the High Court. He did not commit any contempt "in face of the Court." He did not adopt, outside the Court, any "proceedings calculated to obstruct or interfere with or improperly prejudice administration of justice in proceedings pending before the Court." What Babu Surendranath wrote was comment upon a matter, which was not *sub judice*. Of course he was wrong in his facts and conclusions; but all that, according to the exposition of the law by the Lord Chancellor, did not constitute a contempt of court. It was criticism, but that criticism did not affect the merits of the case concerned or in any way tend to prejudice the course of justice. He had libelled a Judge, but he did not disobey orders of theCourt,or obstruct or prejudice the administration of justice in a pending matter. The distinction drawn by the Lord Chancellor is clear enough. His Lordship defined contempt of court to mean disobedience of orders in face of the court or by proceedings outside to obstruct, interfere with, or prejudice the course of justice in matters *sub judice*. The Chief Justice in addressing Babu Surendranath, remarks:

It is, indeed, a very lamentable thing and I trust that your own countrymen will also be of that opinion, to find a gentleman of your position and attainments, who was once a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, and is now an Honorary Magistrate of this city, making use of his influence as a newspaper Editor to *vilify and bring into public contempt, without any justification whatever a Judge of the High Court.*

Again:

The Judges are at a loss to understand how *a libel so gross* could possibly have been inserted in your paper in good faith, and they find great difficulty in believing that a gentleman of your education and a newspaper Editor could be so utterly ignorant of the law of libel as to suppose that you were at liberty *to publish these attacks upon the conduct and character of a High Court Judge* merely because you found them, though in a less virulent form, in another Native newspaper.

The italics are ours. It would be seen from the above extracts that the offence as enunciated by the Chief Justice was defamation and not obstruction or prejudicing the course of justice in a matter *sub judice*, but according to the exposition of the law by the Lord Chancellor it is only the latter which constitutes contempt of Court.

We come now to the second part of the question. The law in England relating to contempt of Court, as shewn by the Lord Chancellor, was in an unsatisfactory condition. His Lordship spoke particularly of the ecclesiastical courts. But his Lordship remarked, "the Government had been unwilling to separate the consideration of the case of ecclesiastical contempt from the consideration of the subject of contempt of Court generally." His Lordship continued:

"To deprive courts of the power of punishing for contempt would be improper and impossible. Judges must have the power of summarily vindicating their own authority; but it did not follow that that power should be indefinite and under no legal regulations. He should be the last person to pass any adverse criticism upon the manner in which the Judges had exercised the power which the law had vested in them. When they had exercised the particular power under consideration they had done so from a sense of duty and under the pressure of grave public necessity. But very serious inconveniences arose from the want of any directions with regard to the measure of punishment. The jurisdiction in matters of contempt was in its nature a penal jurisdiction and depended very much on the discretion of the Judges. It was exercised summarily and in a manner which was entirely exceptional. It was impossible not to see that a jurisdiction of that kind was liable from time to time to provoke censure which, though it might be entirely unmerited, could not be met and answered by the distinguished public servants, who were the subjects of attack. They could not vindicate their conduct, and it was, therefore, most detrimental to the interests of the public service that they should be exposed in the discharge of their duties to such criticism. The considerations to which he had drawn attention appeared to apply with additional force when it was remembered that the power of committing for contempt might be exercised by every single Judge of the superior Courts, and within narrower limits by the Judges of inferior Courts. There was yet another reason for legislation. A Judge, even if he pronounced a sentence which might be severe, by no means wished to be more severe than was necessary, and would willingly diminish the severity of the sentence upon the submission of the offending party. Orders for imprisonment for contempt were generally indefinite, it being expected that the offender would make some apology or *amends*. But there were men so obstinate that they would never make submission. They liked playing the part of martyrs before any audience however limited, and they would prefer to remain in prison for an indefinite time rather than submit themselves to the law. In such cases thoughtless people were apt to censure the Judges. In cases in which the contempt consisted in disobedience to the orders of a court, the obstinacy of the offending party might entirely prevent that which was the main object of the punishment—namely, to enforce obedience to the order of the Court. The offender thus had the power by his obstinacy of rendering the order ineffectual. If therefore, their lordships could agree to such rules as would provide some better means of enforcing the orders of the Court, they would undoubtedly be doing a good thing. The Government wished to pass a measure which should be applicable to all the Courts They proposed to limit the operation of every sentence for contempt to a period not exceeding three months. If no period should be named in the sentence, its operation would expire in three months. The power of fining was to be limited to imposing a fine of £500. It might appear to some people that the imprisonment for three months would not in all cases be sufficient. That objection, however, had been met in this way;—If after the expiration of a term of imprisonment there should be any continuance of the act constituting the contempt or a repetition of any similar act, the Court would have the power of dealing with the delinquent as if he had committed a new and original offence. In the case of a grave offence, the fine of £500 might be imposed in addition to the sentence of imprisonment. The authority of the law would be amply vindicated by this punishment, which might be repeated as often as the offence was repeated. The provisions of the Bill which would effect the changes which he had explained were applicable to civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical Courts."

The present state of the law in England is thus indefinite. "The Judges," said the LordChancellor, "must have the power of summarily vindicating their own authority," but, his Lordship added, "it did not follow that that power should be indefinite and under no legal regulation." This is the feeling in England—this is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government. How much more necessary is it to bring the power of the Judges in this country "under legal regulation?" In the present state of the law in England "orders for imprisonment for contempt were generally indefinite, it being expected that the offender would make some apology or amends." The High Court here has in the present case proceeded upon the English law, and if we rightly understand the Lord Chancellor, orders for imprisonment are remitted, if apology or amends be made. In those cases cited by Mr. Justice Mitter this course was followed. But unfortunately the majority of the Bench, which tried Babu Surendranath; did not accept his apology. Perhaps they thought that it was not sufficient. But as pointed out by Mr. Justice Mitter, an apology need not be an "abject one." At any rate this was the opinion of no less an authority than Sir Barnes Peacock. If, however, the Court was not satisfied with the apology tendered, it had the discretion of directing to the accused the form of apology which would have suited it. Private parties in cases of defamation not unfrequently follow this course, and the Court would have acted quite consistently if it had done so. Sir Barnes Peacock had passed a sentence of imprisonment upon Mr. Taylor with the proviso that if he would make submission to the Court by tendering an adequate apology he would release him, but in this case an apology preceded the judgment, and yet the majority of the Judges have thought it necessary to imprison the defendant. It is this extraordinary course of the Court, and the severity of the sentence, which have filled the native community with grief. They see that Mr. Taylor, an ex-Civilian, who, too, had been removed from the service, had been treated in one way for a like offence, and that Babu Surendranath Banerjea, another ex-Civilian, is treated in another way for a similar offence, the only difference being that the Judges, who have tried the two, have been different. The Judges, who tried Babu Surendranath, holding the opinion they did, would have, we can believe, dealt with Mr. Taylor in the same manner, for they would not have certainly *made an invidious distinction of race or* colour in the dispensation of justice, but we do regret that they could not see their way to accept the view which Mr. Justice Mitter presented in a calm and truly judicial spirit Our humble opinion is this—1stly that following the exposition of the law given by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords the offence committed by Babu Surendranath Banerjee did not amount to contempt of Court, because it did not obstruct, interfere with, or prejudice the course of justice in a matter *sub judice*; and 2ndly, that the spirit of the English law being that

punishment for contempt of Court should be regulated by the moral turpitude of the offender—that is to say that he should be severely dealt with if he should refuse to make submission—the sentence passed upon Babu Surendranath Bannerjee was not in accordance with that spirit.

II.

TWO PARALLEL CASES.

THE present case is the first of its kind in Calcutta, though there were two parallel cases in 1869, which, however, do not resemble it on all points. The two cases we refer to were those against Mr. William Taylor and against the editor of the *Englishman*. Mr. Taylor had written some letters to the *Englishman* reflecting upon Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, in connection with his judgment in a suit in which he (Mr. Taylor) was personally interested. The aspersions contained in the letters were considered by the Chief Justice to be contempt of Court, and accordingly Mr. Taylor was hauled up for trial. Mr. Taylor, advised by Counsel, submitted an apology, with the tone and wording of which the Chief Justice was not satisfied; his Lordship accordingly pronounced Mr. Taylor guilty of contempt of Court and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and in default to suffer a further term of imprisonment at the pleasure of the Court. His Lordship, however, permitted Mr. Taylor to make an adequate apology, and on his doing so and tendering the amount of the fine he was released. The Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, thus commenced his judgment in this case:

It is always a most unpleasant duty for a Judge to be compelled to vindicate his own honor or the dignity of the Court over which he presides, by adopting measures which may cause pain or wound the feelings of any man. But a Judge who would shrink from the discharge of what he considers to be his public duty, merely because it is to him a painful one, is not fit to be entrusted with the office which he holds. To me the duty which I am now called upon to perform is all the more painful, because the gentleman whose conduct is called into question is one with whom in times gone by I have held social and friendly intercourse. The case is one of public importance, and I am anxious that there shall be no misunderstanding of the views and opinions of the Judges and of the reasons which induced them to adopt the course which they have pursued. Above all, I am desirous that there shall be no further misrepresentations such as those with which unhappily we are called upon to deal. I have therefore thought it right to enter fully into the facts and law of the case, and I have reduced into writing the greater portion of my judgment.

Regarding the legality of the proceedings his Lordship remarked:

"I am now speaking in the presence of a large and enlightened audience, and before a learned and independent Bar, a profession of which the members from their education and habits of mind have ever been the watchful guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, and the foremost to protest against any arbitrary or unconstitutional exercise of power. If I have exercised tyrannically the powers committed to me (as I have been charged with doing), or if I have exercised them unconstitutionally, I know that my conduct is subject to be criticised by the Bar and by the public; but I have no misgivings, because I know that if criticised it will be criticised honestly and fairly and independently. I claim not to be free from criticism. I am always open to conviction, and if convinced of error, I am ready to acknowledge it.

His Lordship thus expressed himself on the subject of the liberty of the press:

I am an unflinching advocate of the liberty of the press. I believe that its freedom is one of the main bulwarks of the rights of the people. I claim no exemption as regards my public acts from the most rigid scrutiny and the most unsparing criticism. All I claim is, that there shall be no misrepresentation and no wilful or unfair concealment of facts; and that those who deny infallibility to the Judges shall not claim infallibility for themselves. I have had no cause to complain of the public press since I have been in this country. Speaking generally, I believe it to be fair, independent, and impartial. There has not, I believe been a single criminal prosecution against a newspaper since I have had the honor to hold the office of Chief Justice, and there have been only one or two private actions for libel. The press in this country addresses itself for the most part to readers of education and intelligence, men who judge and form opinions for themselves. The press is fair, it is not scurrilous; the public are not captious; and public men do not object to have their public acts freely discussed and fairly criticised. Our Courts, therefore, are generally free from complaints against the press, either civil or criminal, on the ground of defamation.

His Lordship remarked that there was nothing to prevent Mr. Taylor from criticising the decision of the High Court, if he had acted honestly. His Lordship said:

If Mr. Taylor had honestly intended to criticise the judgment with reference to the evidence given in the cause, he might have done so without objection, he might have set out the evidence and commented upon it, so that those who read the criticism might have been able to form their own judgment as to his conclusions.

His Lordship thus concluded:

And now I declare publicly and emphatically that the Judges are not and cannot be influenced in the discharge of their duty by any attacks made upon them by the press. Nothing that has been said by the press upon this subject and nothing that can be said, in fear of the threatened storm, can ever divert me or my honorable colleague from pursuing that plain, straightforward course which our consciences dictate. No unfair criticisms can disturb my equanimity, nor in the slightest degree affect my happiness. They are based on the consciousness that the honest and conscientious discharge of my duty has ever been the ruling principle of my life. That is a foundation too strong to be undermined by critics, who attempt to criticise that which they do not understand, or to be shaken by any storms which it is in their power to raise.

I am a servant of the public, and I respect their opinion. If they believe that I have exercised in an arbitrary, tyrannical, or oppressive manner the great powers which have been entrusted to me, or if they believe that I have exercised them unconstitutionally, let them express that opinion in a manner which cannot be misunderstood and I am ready to bow to their verdict. But I shall not accept the expressions of a few newspapers as the general expression of public opinion. If ever I have the misfortune to lose, whether justly or otherwise, the confidence of the public, I shall be ready to lay down those powers which, without that confidence, I shall be no longer able to exercise for the public good. And now permit me to conclude in the words of Lord Mansfield:—

I wish popularity, but it is that popularity which follows, not that which is run after. It is that popularity which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means. I will not do that which my conscience tells me is wrong, to gain the daily praise of all the papers which issue from the press. I will not avoid doing that which I think right, though it should draw upon me the whole artillery of libels, all that falsehood and malice can invent or credulity can swallow,

On receipt of the apology the Chief Justice thus addressed Mr. Taylor:

You have now made your apology complete, and have sent it to this Court under your signature; and you have also published a copy of it in the *Englishman* this morning. In addition to the apology which you published on the 22nd instant, you say that you regret to state that, upon reflection, you find that the charges made by you against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter were unwarranted, and wholly without foundation. Further, you declared that you had no intention to cast any reflection upon the High Court or upon any of the other Judges of the Court. The Court has already determined that they could put no other meaning upon the last part of your letter of the 13th April than that it was intended to charge want of impartiality on the part of the Judges, in cases in which you are concerned, which always resulted in injury, insult, or wrong to you. Whether you intended it or not, you were responsible for publishing words which, in the opinion of the Court, were susceptible of no other meaning. You have been punished for your offence; you have now fully and very properly apologised; and, whatever opinion the Court may entertain, it cannot fairly ask or endeavour to compel you to admit that, in publishing the letters to the *Englishman*, you had any intention or knowledge which, as gentleman, you disavow. The Court agrees with you that you have now made all the reparation in your power that the Court could fairly expect, and they do not wish to do anything which would add further pain to the anxiety which you have already undergone, and to the humiliation which you have sufferred. You have already undergove sufficient punishment to be a warning to yourself and to others; no additional amount of punishment could add to that warning. The Court sat at this early hour, not for their own convenience, nor for any other reason, except that you might proceed to England by the steamer, and that you might not be detained in this country an hour longer than was absolutly necessary.

The second case was that against the editor of the *Englishman* for publishing a list of Rupee subscription by way of illustration of public opinion on the conduct of the Chief Justice in the Taylor case, and for publishing certain remarks on it. Several important points connected with the relation of the Press to the Courts of Justice were satisfactorily solved on this occasion. The Chief Justice explained that the action taken by him in this matter was not an attack upon the Liberty of the Press. "All I want to show," said his Lordship, "is that if anonymous letters are sent to the Press containing false statements, the Press is responsible for them, if the name of the author is not given up." Again: "All I mean to contend is that false statements published in newspapers are not fair criticisms. I have no intention of interfering with the right of appeal to the Press, but no one has a right of appeal to the Press, by bringing false accusations founded on wilful misstatements."

The following important points were raised in course of argument:

Mr. Kennedy—I don't understand the Court to say that in every case a demonstration got up in order to obtain an expression of public opinion would be a contempt.

The Chief Justice—No.

Mr. Kennedy.—Suppose in a case of an encroachment on the liberty of a subject by a Judge, it could not be said that it would be unjustifiable for those who thought their liberties had been encroached upon to come forward and give a public expression of their opinion or to support it by subscription.

The Chief Justice.—No; but I hold this to be a contempt as it contained a threat.

The Chief Justice then remarked:

The Court would have been prepared to decide that these articles are a contempt, but under all the circumstances, and as all imputations of motives have been disclaimed, and Captain Fenwick having submitted to the Court when the rule was issued, the rule will not be carried any further, but will be discharged.

The Chief Justice thus concluded:

I may say that, in my opinion, Captain Fenwick has adopted a very honorable and proper course in this matter by avowing himself to be, responsible for the articles which have appeared, and thus taking the responsibility off the shoulders of the printer and publisher who had nothing to do with it. It would have given me much pain if I had been obliged to proceed against the printer and publisher. I also think that Captain Fenwick has adopted a very proper course in having, though Mr. Paul, withdrawn all imputations of improper motives on the part of the Chief Justice, and in having explained that the word "cruelty" was not intended in any bad sense, but merely as meaning severity. Captain Fenwick, not having any such intentions, although the word was susceptible of bearing such a meaning has done himself honor by expressing that he had no such intention. I repeat that the only object I had in taking summary measures against Mr. Taylor was, that he was about to leave for England, and if he had been allowed to go away, the printer and publisher of the paper would have been left responsible for his letters. I have already stated, that I am an unflinching advocate for the liberty of the press, and I repeat what I said before, that I do not claim for myself any immunity from unsparing criticism for any of my public acts, but all I claim is that there shall be no wilful misrepresentation or concealment of facts which the person criticising knows to be altogether unfounded. It appears to me that the public press as well as the Judges of the Courts are all instruments for the public good, and, in my opinion, the more public men are submited to public criticism the better for the public, provided that the criticism, contains no misrepresentations of facts or undue concealment. With this explanation, I order the rule to be discharged. *Rule discharged*."

Our object in drawing attention to these two cases is to shew that the accused were discharged on tender of apology. In Mr. Taylor's case the first apology was not considered sufficient, and therefore he was sent to jail, but he was then told that on submitting a proper apology the sentence of imprisonment would be remitted, and on his on submitting an adequate apology the sentence was remitted and the prisoner was released. A different course has been followed in the case of Babu Surendranath Banerjea.

III.

OTHER POINTS.

THE question of jurisdiction we must confess is a knotty one, which can be solved only by competent lawyers. We regret that this question was not argued by Counsel and discussed by the Judges. It is a question which ought to be set at rest once for all. There is a widespread feeling that the Court had no summary jurisdiction in the matter. The jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts are thus defined in the Parliamentary statute constituting the Courts:

IX. Each of the High Courts to be established under this Act shall have and exercise all such civil, criminal, admiralty and vice-admiralty, testamentary, intestate, and matrimonial jurisdiction, original and appellate, and all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of justice in the Presidency for which it is established, as Her Majesty may by such Letters Patent as aforesaid grant and direct, subject, however, to such directions and limitations as to the exercise of Original Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Presidency town as may be prescribed thereby; and, save as by such Letters Patent, may be otherwise directed, and subject and without prejudice to the legislative powers in relation to the matters aforesaid of the Governor General of India in Council, the High Court to be established in each Presidency shall have and exercise all jurisdiction and every power and authority whatsoever in any manner vested in any of the Courts in the same Presidency abolished under this Act at the time of the abolition of such last mentioned Courts.

Now, the "Courts abolished" were the Supreme Courts. And the late Supreme Courts were Courts of Record. A Court of Record is thus described by Blackstone:

A court of record is one where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled for a perpetual memorial and testimony: which rolls are called the records of the court, and are of such high and supereminent authority, that their truth is not to be called in question. For it is a settled rule and maxim, that nothing shall be averred against a record, nor shall any plea, or even proof, be admitted to the contrary. And if the existence of a record be denied, it shall be tried by nothing but itself; that is, upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no; else there would be no end of disputes. But if there appear any mistake of the clerk in making up such record, the court will direct him to amend it. All courts of record are the courts of the sovereign, in right of the crown and royal dignity; and therefore every court of record has authority to fine and imprison for contempt of its authority; while on the other hand [the very erection of a new jurisdiction, with power of fine or imprisonment, makes it instantly a court of record.] But the common law courts *not* of record are of inferior dignity, and in a less proper sense the king's courts—and these are not intrusted by the law with any power to fine or imprison the subjects of the realm, unless by the express provision of some Act of Parliament. And in these, [the proceedings not being enrolled or recorded, as well their existence, as the truth of the matters therein contained, shall, if disputed, be tried and determined by a jury.

So if the High Court be a Court of Record it has jurisdiction. This is one view. The other view is that the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes being complete in themselves, the High Court cannot go beyond those Codes, and take cognizance of any offence, which does not fall within their purview or that of any special enactment. The third view is what we have taken the liberty to assume on the authority of the Lord Chancellor, *viz.*, that public criticism of the proceedings of the Court, which have been completed, which are no longer *sub judice*, though such criticism may be unjust and libellous, according to the Lord Chancellor's exposition of the law, ought not to be summarily dealt with as Contempt of Court. As laymen, we cannot presume to be positive about any one view of the law. Our advice, therefore is that competent legal opinion should to be taken on this all-important question. If the leading Barristers of Calcutta be not disposed to give opinion on the subject, because some of them had been consulted by the Court before the institution of the prosecution, the opinion of leading counsels of Bombay may surely be had on the subject. We would go further and take the opinion of leading jurists in England. Fortified with their opinion the native public would be justified, as suggested by some, in asking the Crown to move the Privy Council to give their authoritative opinion on this momentous question. It is hardly necessary for us to observe that this is a question of national importance quite independent of the merits of Babu Surendranath Banerjee's case. It is Surendranath's fate to-day; it may be any other journalist's fate to-morrow; it is the native editor who suffers to-day, it may be an English editor who may suffer to-morrow. It is therefore a question in which all classes of the community are equally interested. And it is their common interest to get an authoritative settlement of the question.

The other question is the religious question involved in the case, *viz.*, whether a Hindu idol, which has divinity in the eyes of the Hindu community, should be dragged into Court. This question has a personal side, which is whether Mr. Justice Norris did all that he should have done before issuing his order. The authoritative statements contained in the Chief Justice's judgment shew that Mr. Justice Norris evinced the utmost anxiety to consult the religious feelings of the Hindus before taking action in the matter. In the first place both parties before the Court had, through their Counsel and Attorneys, given consent; in the second place the Judge had taken the opinion of the Hindu agent of the plaintiff; and in the third place the Judge had consulted the Brahmin Interpreter of the Court. So far so good. But Mr. Justice Norris is a new comer; as an Englishman he could not be expected to know the depth of Hindu religious feeling on the subject, and he might have therefore fitly enquired whether there was a precedent for the course he was about to adopt. He could have easily ascertained whether in the whole history of the Court and of the late Supreme Court such a case had occurred, and whether the course contemplated by him had been ever before followed. At any rate he ought to have consulted the highest Hindu authority on the subject available to him, and this was none other than his Hindu colleague. What is the object of Government in associating a learned and experienced Hindu lawyer with the bench of the High Court? Formerly we had Hindu Pundits and Mahomedan Moulavies as law-officers of the Court, but the appointment of a Native Judge to the High Court has superseded the necessity of such officers. If any body is competent to advise the European Judges of the High Court as to the nature, force, or validity of Native customs, usages or traditions, it is the Native Judge, and should not Mr. Norris have taken the opinion of his colleague, Mr. Justice Mitter, instead of consulting the Brahmin Interpreter, who is a ministerial officer, and cannot be held responsible for his opinion? As a common sense man remarks that when a merchant has a difficult point to settle, does he go to his godown sircar or to his experienced partner in business for opinion? It is much to be regretted that it did not strike Mr. Justice Norris that his obvious duty in the matter was to consult Mr. Justice Mitter.

The only other point which remains to be noticed is the present feeling among the native community. We deeply regret that this case has occurred at the present juncture. The agitation against Mr. Ilbert's Bill has already caused a wide breach between the Europeans and Natives, much to the detriment of the vital interests of the country, and this case, we are afraid, will tend to widen that breach. The case has several phases, which represent the different sections of the Native Community. It has had its origin in a religious question, and it affects the orthodox portion of the community, irrespective of political squabbles. It has its bearing upon the liberty of the native press, and all classes of the educated community feel equally interested in it. It is not that the thinking portion of the native community would countenance aught, which would tend to lower the dignity of the highest court in the land in public estimation, but they cannot fail to appreciate the difficulties of Indian journalism under the decision and demeanour of the Court in this case. They hold, and we believe they rightly hold, that as the Native Press is still in its infancy, it deserves a kind and liberal treatment, and that if there be occasional aberrations on the part of the conductors of the native journals, they ought to be corrected in a generous spirit—that the correction ought to be so given as not to strike terror and paralyze action, but to carry conviction into the mind of the offender of his error, and to kindle in him a holy flame of love of truth and fair play. The British agency in this country, the Government, the Courts, the officers, and the independent Englishman—are all representatives of a mighty moral force, which is raising a fallen people to the level of the foremost civilized nation in the world, and if they forget their mission in a moment of passion or excitement, then they will prove untrue to themselves, to their country, and to the cause they have espoused. Surendranath's case on its own merits is not of extraordinary importance. Many men are being sentenced to imprisonment for offences committed heedlessly or deliberately. Surendranath has committed an offence as a journalist and has admitted it, and it could not be expected that he should go unpunished. But the various points involved in the case, and of which the Court has not taken adequate notice, have made it the cause of the nation. It is not the students only, who sympathize with him—and they have shewn their sympathy for him in a way remarkable in an oriental country. But the whole community—aye even zenana ladies sympathize with him—not so much for personal considerations as for the sake of the grave issues involved—indeed, if a petition were made for his release, many a zenana lady would gladly sign it. And why is this? Do these ladies care for political agitation? Do they wish to lower the High Court from its high pedestal? No, far from it. Orientals as they are they look upon the Judges as *Dharmavatars* or Incarnations of Justice, and they cannot understand that these gods upon earth in seeking to vindicate their wounded dignity should send to jail a young man labouring in his country's cause, who in a thoughtless moment, with more zeal than discretion, had used certain words about one of them, which he ought not to have uttered, and for which he has since made due apology. It is the severity of the punishment and the important issues involved which are the secret of such universal sympathy for Surendranath.

CENSUS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

THE Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh taken on the 17th of February, 1881, exhibits some noteworthy results. In the North-Western Provinces four attempts had been previously made, namely in 1847, 1853, 1865 and 1872 to enumerate the population, but the only previous census of Oudh was taken in the year 1869. But on the night of the 17th February 1881 the people of the United provinces were for the first time simultaneously counted. The total population of the 37 districts in the North-Western Provinces and of the 12 districts in Oudh was found to be 44,107,869 souls. These figures shew a total apparent increase of over two millions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as compared with the results of the last previous census. But along with the total increase, a considerable diminution is observable in a number of districts, which together constitute a large area within the province. This area, if marked on the map, will be found to be continuous. "No single tahsil," writes Mr. White, Deputy Superintendent of Census operations, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, "has lost in population which is not connected with one of these tracts" The district officers both in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, we notice, concur in ascribing the diminution over the areas to the famine of 1877-79 and the fever epidemic that followed. This affords a striking commentary on the efficacy of the relief measures which the "Government of Sir George Couper adopted in coping with the famine and the fever epidemic that occurred in the North-Western Provinces during his administration. The mortality returns for the two years 1878 and 1879 give the following mean death rates—namely, 38·9 for the area of increase, and 55·07 for the area of decrease. These figures, speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation; and yet the *Pioneer* would believe that the North-West famine of 1877-79 has been the "best-managed" famine in India. A comparison of the figures of the present and part censuses would show that the females have increased twice as fast as the males. But the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to attribute this relatively high rate of increase in the female population to much greater accuracy of the present census. His Honor then is supported by the fact that this improvement has been manifested at each succeeding census. Mr. White has discussed the other possible causes of the increase of the female population, and has shown that none of these can have had any serious influence. The Lieutenant-Governor observes: "Mr. White gives various instances of omissions through carelessness or design, and in some towns great inaccuracy in the enumeration of females was detected, concealment might be anticipated from the well-known prejudices and customs of the people, and the testing by the district officers shows it to have actually taken place; so that we are compelled to infer that the enumeration of the females is still incomplete.

In the review of the census of 1872, para 7, the doubt is expressed whether any amount of deliberate concealment was probable in a census so carefully tested; and a suggestion is made that the European law, by which the vitality of females is greater than that of the males, may possibly be reversed in a tropical climate, while the rapid diminution in the proportion of females after the period of marriage is regarded as some evidence that early marriages may be unfavourable to female life. But Mr. Hills in his able note, appended to Mr. White's report, shows that it is not necessary to assume the existence of abnormal physiological conditions, and that the differences are probably nominal." Mr. White points out in plain terms that the increase in the proportion of females shown by the present census is not due to the suppression of the practice of female infanticide. The reasons on which he bases this conclusion are cogent. In the first place, the Infanticide Act has been in force for only ten years, and consequently the proportion of the females above ten years of age framed now and in 1872 could not be affected by it; and in the next place, the suspected claus form so small a fraction of the population that the proportion of the sexes among the general population is very slightly affected by their addition

We observe that the proportion between Hindus and Mahomedans in the united provinces as shown by the present census is as follows:—Hindus, 86·53; Mahomedans, 13·44. This is a fact which Mr. Ameer Ali should carefully note. The highest proportion of Mahomedans is, as might be expected, found in Rohilkhand, where they exceed 23 per cent., of the population. From a comparison of the returns of the present and previous censuses it appears that the Hindus are more numerous now than at the previous census by 4 per cent., and the Mahomedans by 10 per cent. This remarkable difference is accounted for by the statement that the previous enumeration, according to religions, was inaccurate, especially in Oudh. It is interesting to note that of the Hindus only 7 per cent. dwell in towns, while of the Mahomedans 25 per cent. are found there. An analysis of the returns of Hindus and Mahomedans shows that the women are more numerous than the men among the Mahomedans and this is explained by the fact that among Mahomedans there is a great emigration from their homes out of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of young men between 20 and 30 years of age, in search of employment or service. The statistics regarding the conjugal condition of the people showed (1) that child marriages are more frequent among Hindus than among the Mahomedan; (2) that the proportion of women who never marry is very much greater among the Mahomedans than among the Hindus; (3) that celibacy is more frequently observed among Hindu than among Mahomedan men; and (4) that the proportion of Widows among the Hindus is little above that among the Mahomedans. It appears that widows and widowers both remarry less frequently among the Hindus than among the Mahomedans. As regards the occupation of the people, it is observable that of the males returned with occupations at the present census, 69 per cent. and of the females 59 per cent belong to the agricultural class. This class is three times greater than in England. Persons returned "no occupation" including children dependent on their parents, and women employed merely on the domestic work of the families, exceed 21 millions or a little less than a moiety of the total population of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE AGRA COLLEGE.

THE name of Sir Alfred Lyall will always be cherished in grateful recollection by the people of the North Western Provinces as the saviour of the Agra College. But for his opportune appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces in succession to Sir George Couper, that old and useful institution would have been banished, bag and baggage, from the North-West civil list. Sir Alfred Lyall strongly pleaded with the Government of India, for giving a further trial to the College under certain conditions; and although the Supreme Government did not accept the Lieutenant Governor's proposal to maintain the College any longer as a Government institution, Lord Ripon resolved to make it over to a body of local trustees to be managed and kept up by them as an aided College. The Government of India left it to the Local Government to consider whether the whole of the annual income from the Gangadhar Shastri endowment should be made over to the trustees and to draw final proposals for the management of the College. The Supreme Government, however, laid down one condition against which we felt it our duty to emphatically protest. It desired the Local Government to stipulate with the trustees for the retention of the services of the professors and teachers attached to the institution, the trustees undertaking to pay the usual contributions towards leave and pension allowances. We earnestly implored Lord Ripon to reconsider this matter and pointed out that should his Lordship thrust upon the trustees the existing staff of the College and the High school attached to it, it would be absolutely impossible for them to undertake the management of the institution.

We are now exceedingly glad to be able to announce that the condition to which we objected has been withdrawn. The Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces in his letter dated the 8th March last thus wrote to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department: "The views of the Managing Committee in regard to taking over the existing staff of professors and teachers are fully set forth in the papers forwarded with the Director's letters of 25th January and 26th January. It will be seen that they are prepared to take over certain officers of the present staff and have consented to pay their pensionary contributions, amounting in all to Rs. 3,108 per annum, until they can be provided for elsewhere. Two officers who are entitled to pension, who are willing to retire, and whose retention is not considered desirable in the interests of the College, the Committee propose should be retired on pension by the Government. Two other officers they propose to discharge on gratuity (amounting under the rules to about Rs. 2,000) which, if not paid by the Government they will pay from their own funds rather than retain the men; and five have served for too short a time to be entitled to either pension or gratuity, so that their services can either be dispensed with, or they can be re-engaged by the Managing Committee on their own terms. The present Sanskrit teacher is about to apply for a superannuation pension, and the case of the Mathematical professor (Rama Shankar Misr, M. A.), who has been said to be incompetent is to be reported on separately for orders by the Director of Public Instruction. Should he not be removed by departmental order on this account, the Committee is prepared to pay from their own funds the gratuity to which on discharge he is entitled rather than he should remain in the College. . . . In the first place, with regard to the officers whom the Committee do not wish to retain, it is clearly inadvisable that the Committee should be required to accept the services and pay the pensionary charges of teachers and professors whom they are known to be unwilling, for reasons of their own, to employ, At the present time, however, there are no places to be found for these officers in the Educational Department of these provinces, so that on the whole the Lieutenant-Gevernor has come to the conclusion that they should receive the pension or gratuity to which they may be entitled. The next question is whether these charges should be paid by the Committee or by the Government; and the same question arises with regard to the pensionary charges for the officers whose services the Committee wish to retain. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the pensions and gratuities of those officers whose services are declined by the Committee should be paid by Government. It is to be remembered that if the original orders for the abolition of the College had been carried out, the Government would have been obliged to find employment for, or to pension off, the whole College staff; and it is, on general grounds, by no means expedient that the College having been constituted a grant-in-aid institution should be weighted with these exceptional liabilities, which are derived entirely from the fact that the Government have resolved to maintain no longer as a State institution. The Committee have made great exertions to collect funds for, and to organise the mangement of, the new College, so that it is in every respect a matter of good policy to treat them liberally. The same considerations apply to the question of the charges for pensions of the officers who are to be maintained; but the Lieutenant-Governor reserves this point for the present until it is seen whether there is any likely prospect of employing them under the Government, and until the financial position of the College be more plainly ascertained." We need hardly say that the soundness of the opinions expressed by Sir Alfred Lyall cannot be questioned. He has dealt with the question with a breadth of view and liberality of feeling which cannot be too highly admired. His reasoning was so very cogent that the Government of India has been convinced of the untenableness of the position which it had previously taken. The Supreme Government now sees that the Trustees should not be required to take over the services, or pay pensionary charges on account, of any teachers whom they are not themselves anxious to retain. The Governor General in Council has further decided that the services of the officers now on the staff who may be retained by the Trustees, should continue to count as service for pension from Government, and will impose no charge on the funds of the institution on this account. This is as it should be.

The Agra College, under its new organisation, will have a Board of Trustees and a Managing Committee. The Commissioner of the Division, the Collector of the District and the Director of Public Instruction shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees, which will altogether be composed of 49 persons, including men like Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, Nawab Sir Taiz Ali Khan Bahadur, Raja Jaikishen Das, Raja Lachman Singh, Seth Lachmun Das, Mir Imdad Ali, Rai Salig Ram Bahadur and others. The Managing Committee will compose of twelve members including the Commissioner and the Collector, who will, respectively, be *ex-officio* President and Vice-President of the Committee. A complete set of rules regulating the functions and relations of the Board of Trustees and Managing Committee will be drawn up hereafter, subject to the approval of the Local Government. The Managing Committee will be appointed for certain terms in the first instance by Government, and thereafter will be elected by the general body of Trustees, subject to the approval of the Government. The Committee of Management, under the general directions of the Board of Trustees, shall administer the proceeds of the endowments, the grant-in-aid, and all the income which accrues to the college and school generally for the sole use and benefit of these institutions. The appointment, suspension and dismissal of all members of the College staff drawing less than Rs. 100 a month will rest absolutely with the Committee, subject to the reservation that officers of the Educational Department transferred to the College shall be dismissed and suspended only under the same sanction as at present required. In the case of a vacancy amongst the professors or teachers drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, the Committee will nominate and submit their nomination for the approval of Government. The proposed system of management is all that could be desired, and we have nothing to say against it. Coming to the financial aspect of the question we observe that the receipt side of the budget drawn by the Committee for 1883-84 is Rs. 48,400, which includes the proceeds of the whole of the Gangadhur Shastri endowment amounting to Rs. 22,600 and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000. Considering that the Government gives a grant of Rs. 12,000 per annum to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh, we think a similar amount should have been sanctioned for the Agra College. Under the new system the expenditure of the College department is estimated at Rs. 25,091 and for the school department at Rs. 20,447, or Rs. 45,538

in all. There will thus be an annual surplus of Rs, 2,862. The College as a Government institution gets Rs. 24,000 from theProvincial funds, so that there would be a saving to the Provincial revenues. We are glad to see that the Committee report that since it has become known that the management of the school and college is to pass into the hands of the Committee the numbers of students and pupils have so considerably increased that the present teaching staff has become inadequate. This augurs well for the success of the institution under its new organisation, and we need hardly say that we shall watch the experiment with great interest. The present arrangement has been sanctioned for five years.

THE NORTH-WEST CANALS IN 1881-82.

WE have before us the Resolutions of the Local and the Supreme Governments on the revenue report of irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces for 1881-82. It appears that the capital expenditure on such in the North-Western Provinces to the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 6,65,84,271 of which Rs. 6,36,10,638 represent the outlay on Productive Works—namely, the Upper Ganges Canal, the Lower Ganges Canal, the Agra Canal and the Eastern Jumna Canals. The interest charge payable for the year was Rs. 24,58,561. The gross assessment of the year, including the share of enhanced land revenue due to canals was Rs. 61,05,073. The working expenses were Rs. 20,26,323 and the net revenue Rs. 40,82,750 or 6·13 per cent. on the capital invested in Productive works. These results seem, at first sight, to be most satisfactory, but if they were carefully examined, the matter would assume a different aspect. The share of enhanced land revenue attributed to canals ought, to our thinking, to be excluded from the account. The so-called indirect income of irrigation works for reasons we have over and over again explained in these columns, is delusive. The principles on which the share of enhanced land revenue due to canals is calculated are utterly fallacious. We know what was the direct income of the North-West Canals from water-rates during the year under report, and whether that income was sufficient to pay their working expenses and the interest on their capital outlay. We are told that the total interest charges from the commencement of irrigation operations in 1830 to the end of 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 4,49,36,060, and the total net receipts realized during the same period to Rs. 3,77,66,938. The accumulated balance of interest charges remaining unpaid at the end of the year was, according to this calculation, Rs. 71,69,122. But we need hardly remind the reader that the actual results would be much worse if the North-West Canals were subjected to a strict financial test such as is applied by private capitalists to their undertakings. The balance of interest charges remaining unpaid at the end of a year ought to be added to the capital expenditure on canals, but this the Irrigation Department cannot afford to do. The working expenses during 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 20,26,323 as compared with Rs. 19,06,112 in the previous year. But the percentage of establishment in direct assessments and maintenance of works is nearly the same in 1881-82 as in 1880-81, *viz.*, 16·30 per cent. against 16 per cent. in 1879-80. This charge was 24·10 per cent., but a large decrease in establishment, amounting to Rs. 2,17,106 took place in the succeeding year and thus reduced the percentage. The area irrigated in 1881-82 was 1,915,949 acres, against 1,732,696 acres in the previous year. This increase is due almost entirely to the extension of the distributing system on the Lower Ganges Canal.

The Resolution of the Local Government says that an analysis of the financial condition of the four Productive Works mentioned above shows that they are on a sound basis. This statement, however, is not fully borne out by the facts of the case. The capital outlay on the Upper Ganges Canal, which commenced irrigating in 1856, to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,73,93,069. The figures contained in the Resolution would make the public believe that the net profits yielded by the canal in 1881-82 were Rs. 17,53,631 representing 6·40 per cent. on the capital expenditure. But we are not told what was the direct income of the canal during the period under report and what amount of accumulated interest charge remains unpaid. On these two-important points the Resolutions of the Local and Supreme Governments are entirely silent. The capital outlay on the Lower Ganges Canal has been Rs. 2,49,07,925. The canal earned 0·28 per cent in 1879-80, but in the following year the percentage was raised to 4·58 per cent. This sudden increase was caused chiefly by the transfer of the two terminal divisions of the Upper Ganges Canal—the Etawah and Cawnpore Divisions to the Lower Canal. We are, therefore, unable to form a correct estimate of the financial condition of the Lower Ganges Canal. The capital outlay on the Agra Canal to the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 84,66,394. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 2,94,749, which represent 3·48 per cent. on the capital expenditure. "The distributing systems of this Canal," says the Resolution of the Local Government, "is still incomplete. When the full allowance of distributaries as on other canals is provided, it is anticipated that a return of 6 per cent. of direct revenue will be realized on the canal." Time alone can show whether this sanguine anticipation will be realized. "The Eastern Jumna Canal," we quote from the Resolution of the Local Government, "was originally constructed in the 17th century during the reign of Shah Jehan, and was restored and re-opened by the British Government in 1830. The capital outlay on it, Rs. 28,43,257, therefore, includes only the cost of restorations of distributaries." It is thus distinctly admitted that the capital expended on the Eastern Jumna Canal by the British Government represents nothing like its real cost. This fact cannot be too carefully borne in mind in judging of the financial condition of the Eastern Jumna Canal, which yielded the handsome return of 28·46 per cent. during the year under report. The percentage of direct returns, *i.e.*, water-rate and miscellaneous revenue on account of navigation receipts, water-power, &c., yielded by the North-West Canals in 1881-82 was 4·71 as compared with 4·01 per cent. in the previous year. The question of the rise in the spring level of water in wells owing to the introduction of canals is an important one. The only data as yet obtained for forming a correct judgment on this subject are on the Agra Canal. These show that within the last four years the spring level has been raised 5·70 feet in a width of 1,500 feet on either bank, and 4·60 in a similar width, extending up to 3,000 feet from the Canal. Surface percolation has shown itself in excess on the upper portion of the Lower Ganges Canal, where it runs in heavy embankment through the low lying water of the river. We are told that the damaged land has been taken up by the Irrigation Department, and that drainage cuts are being made, and other remedial measures adopted as usual. The Government of India notices with much pleasure that careful observations are being made on the effect of drainage in checking the spread of "reh" and in keeping down the spring level of canal irrigated land, and that extended experiments are to be made on the reclamation of "reh" infected lands by the establishment of plantations. We shall watch the result of these experiments with great interest.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the Chief Justice has nominated Newab Asgar Ali Delwar Jung Bahadur C. S. I. to be the High Sheriff of Calcutta in succession to Mr. Robert Miller, who has left for England. Every section of the community has had its turn for the Shrievalty of Calcutta, and it affords us much pleasure to see that an opportunity is afforded to the Mahomedan Community. The nobleman selected is the leading representative of the well-known House of the Chitpore Newabs, the next in rank to the House of the Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad. He had been to England, has been called to the bar, and is on terms of friendship with the leading members of our official hierarchy. The honor conferred on him we make no doubt is appreciated by the Mahomedan community.

THE STATESMAN has received the following telegram from Simla :

Simla, May 9. Several telegrams from Calcutta and its neighbourhood have reached Government on the subject of Surendro Nath Baboo's sentence, mostly praying that the prerogative of pardon may be exercised. Government, however, has no power to interfere in the case under the criminal Procedure Code, because sentence has not been passed for an offence as defined in that code; nor does this prerogative rest with the Crown, for when the contempt Bill was introduced last month, the Lord Chancellor said that the Crown had no power to pardon in such cases. The Viceroy has, therefore, informed the petitioners that he has no power to interfere in any way. This conclusion was arrived at, apart from the merits of the case, before the Court's judgment reached Simla. But it does not follow that if jurisdiction had been vested in the Viceroy, he would have interfered in such a case. Any memorials to the Crown will be forwarded in the usual course.

It was a mistake to apply to the Viceroy for mercy. The Crown cannot exercise the preragative of mercy in a case of this kind. The opinion of the Lord Chancellor referred to is this :

The Lord Chancellor said that the Crown had been advised that though it had an undoubted power to pardon offences, yet that contempt of Court did not come within that power. No authority that he was aware of could be found for the exercise of any such prerogative. He was bound to say that so long as the party guilty of the contempt persisted in his offence, and was unwilling to give any guarantee of obedience there would be a difficulty in the exercise of any such prerogative, even if it were clearly established.

In this case the High Court can, however, remit the sentence if it chooses. If a proper representation on behalf of Babu Surendranath Banerjea be made to the High Court, we do not think it will refuse to consider it or to remit the sentence. The Court can also move of its own accord in the matter.

A MONSTER MEETING, the like of which had never before been seen in Calcutta, except the Maidan meeting against the Resumption Law of Mr. Mangles some forty years ago, was held in the Native town on Friday last. The gathering was immense; some ten thousand persons were present, and three Native Theatres could not find accomodation for them. All classes of the native community were present, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, and even Native Christians. The Pundits took a leading part in this move. The main purport of the Resolutions was directed against the insult offered to the religious feelings of the Hindus by the production of the Hindu idol *Salgram* in the High Court. Another Meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday next.

THE FOLLOWING conversation in Parliament is reported by Reuter :

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett put the question in the commons last night, whether, in view of the agitation caused in India, owing to Mr. Ilbert's Bill, it was the intention of the Government to recall the Viceroy.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that he hoped every future Government will be able to secure the services of a Viceroy so admirably qualified for the office as the Marquis of Ripon.

Mr. Gladstone only echoed the Voice of India when he made this remark.

THE FOLLOWING is the telegraphic summary of an important Indian discussion in the House of Commons :

Mr. Stanhope introduced a motion that it was necessary to take steps shortly to decrease Indian expenditure. The Honorable gentleman called attention to the fact that expenditure in India was on the increase, and urged the necessity that ample provision should be made in case of famine, and that a steady reduction of expenditure should be made. Mr. Cross, replying, said that the Public Works expenditure in India was most profitable, and, while it was advisable to check as far as possible any increase in expenditure, it behoved the Indian Government, even by a generous outlay, to promote the interests of India. He suggested that natives should be more largely employed by Government, and a reduction be made in super-annuation charges. He then proposed an amendment that every effort should be made to economise expenditure in India. The House negatived the amendment without a division. Mr. Onslow moved that the following be added to Mr. Stanhope's motion; that it was to be regretted that India should be burdened with a share of the Egyptian war expenses. The House then agreed to an adjournment of the debate, Lord Hartington promising to shortly name a day when the debate will be resumed.

What is the meaning of the statement that "reduction be made in superannuation charges." Is it intended to enforce economy by reducing pensions? A more ill-advised measure could not

be taken. The pensionary allowance for good and approved service rendered constitutes one of the most amiable features of the British system of administration, and we hope that no reduction will be made in it for the sake of a few thousands per annum.

THE RECENT orders of the Government of Bengal in regard to *grade promotions* in the Education Service, seem to have been misunderstood by the authorities of the Department. The orders, as far as we recollect, are, that if for any reason it should be found necessary to promote a junior officer over the heads of those who are above him, the grounds for such recommendation must be stated for the satisfaction of Government or words to that effect. The interpretation put upon these orders by the present head of the Education Department is that Government positively prohibits all such promotions and desires that *grade promotions* should be made strictly in the order in which the names stand in the grade-list. Mr. MacDonnell, the Secretary to Government in the Education Department, is *defacto* our Minister of Education, and he had issued the orders referred to, and it is for him to say whether Mr. Bellett's interpretation is correct or not. It does indeed become desirable sometimes, in the interests of the public service, to promote junior officers of distinguished merit and abilities over the heads of seniors; such promotions are made and must be made in all departments of the public service, whenever occasion arises. The seniority rule is certainly a good rule in its way. But it is neither good nor expedient that it should be absolute and inflexible. Extraordinary merit ought to have its reward, as every rule has its exception, and we hope the Government will not shut its eyes to that important consideration.

WE HEAR there were 63 candidates for the Sanscrit Title Examination of this year. The subjects were the following: 1. Tarka Sastra (Logic) Nyaya. 2. Sarvadarsana Sangraha, Philosophy in general. 3. Vedanta. 4. Sankhya and Yoga Philosophy. 5. Smriti. 6. Kavya. Of the 63 candidates 12 have been plucked; the rest have passed the ordeal. Of the successful candidates Ramtanu Nyayachunchu stands first in order of merit, having obtained the highest marks. He is a distinguished scholar of Pandit Chandrakanta Tarkalankar of Sherepur, Mymensing, newly appointed a Professor in the Sanscrit College. This pupil of his carried away the highest honours last year and stood first in Nyaya Philosophy, and won the keyura ornament of the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Jotindramohun Tagore Bahadur K. C. S. I., the 100 Rs. prize of the Government, and the Durbhanga scholarship. Pundit Chandrakanta Tarkalankar maintain several students in his Calcutta Toll and gives instruction in Nyaya, Sankhya and Yoga and Vedanta philosophies as well as in Kavya and Smriti. Another pupil of the Pundit has passed the examination in Kavya. Last year the Pundit passed the first named Nyayachunchu in Nyaya He has passed students in Smriti, in Logic (Nyaya), in Sankhya philosophy, in Yoga philosophy and in Kavya. We believe that Pundit Kishnanath Nyayapanchanana of Purvasthali near Nadiya stands first amongst teachers as having passed six pupils in Smriti, but Pundit Chandrakanta sends up students in various branches for examination. We congratulate the Sanskrit College on securing the services of such a profound scholar on its professorial staff.

WE HAVE had lying before us for some time past Mr. James Douglas' "Book of Bombay." This is a valuable repertory of antiquarian and historical facts connected with Bombay. Mr. Dougla begins with the early English possession of the settlement under the "Instrument of Possession" from the King of Portugal in the Christian year 1661 and ends with the career of Dr. Wilson. The writer himself says that what he presents are mere sketches of chapters. What we regret is that he has not thought it worth his while to present these sketches in a connected narrative or historial form. Then the events and scences and men and manners which he describes would have been more impressive and would have created some interest in the reader. As they are they will be lost and forgotten as soon as the book is closed. We must, however, give him the credit to say that his labours have made a valuable contribution to the story, and if it were not for the fragmentary character of the sketches they would have been reckoned a permanent addition to the historical literature of India.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Fonindrabhusan Chatterjea, brother of Babu Bhujendrabhusan Chatterjea, has been called to the bar. He was called on the 19th ultimo.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., L.L.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when every thing else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all Chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 12th May, 1883.

The state of our commercial affairs during the past fortnight under review has rather been discouraging to operators in various trades viz. importers of Piece-Goods, exporters of country produce, manufacturers of several industries and dealers and speculators in Joint-Stock Co's Stocks and Government Securities the only class of people who took exception, were the money-lenders who took advantage of the time to secure exhorbitant rates for their money advanced on stock and other securities until money stringency is removed.

Piece-goods.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market, only limited transactions reported to have taken place in Greys 8¼ bs. Shirtings and Dhooties, and white Mulls and Jaconets, prices for the former description had at the close a downward tendency, whilst those for the latter remained same as before.

Country-Yarn—has not been in fair request, but now and then found buyers for China and Rangoon markets for 10s-12s. and 16s. without any change in prices whilst import kinds continued neglected.

Export.—Wheat. The activity which prevailed for this market has a fair amount of transactions subsided a good deal, but without affecting the prices which remained at 2-9 to 2-15.

Linseed.—Operations have rather been restricted within narrow limits at 3-9·6 to 3-10 such low rates we have not noticed for several years past.

Rape-seed.—Nothing of importance has transpired for this description of oil-seeds.

Rice.—Inferior sorts continue to be in request and prices have enhanced 2 to 3 annas per B. Md.

Other kinds remain much the same as before.

Jute.—Has been fairly active and prices slowly but steadily rising much owing to light stocks and the report of the coming crop being a short one.

MONETARY.

Money stringency has been much felt by the trade in general, and the Bank of Bengal, at the two last weekly meetings of the Directors did not further raise its rates for interest and discount, yet the rates for discounting Hoondies and interest generally at the Bazar have advanced to such a height as restrict operations. 8 per cent continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loan on Government Securities.

In Government Securities transactions have very much been curtailed. High rates of interest and prices constantly fluctuated and ruled at the close as follows.

4 per cent. .. 100
4½ ,, ... 105·4

In Joint-Stock Shares.—Nothing of importance has occurred for this market. Tea Industries looking up and found buyers during the period at higher rates.

Raneegunge Coals found buyers at extraordinary high prices in consequence of the action of some of the share-holders but as there is nothing in reality to warrant such a rise, prices will soon have a heavy drop.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. The Maharaja of Burdwan	13	4	0
Syad Ahmed Khan Bahadoor C.S. I., Aligurh	20	0	0
Bangalore ReadingRoom	13	4	0
H. Balajee Row Esq., Madras	13	4	0
Pundit Lallarama Pande C. S. I. Manickpore	13	4	0
Kumar Rajendranarain Roy Bahadur, Dacca	13	4	0
K. Ram Chunder Row Esqr., Kumbaconum	10	0	0
Baboo Nocoor Kristo Mookerjee, Jessore	2	7	0
,, B.N. Roy Chowdry, Palamow	13	4	0
,, Bidhoovooson Pal Chowdry, Latoodah	16	2	0
,, Gaynendra Coomar Roy Chowdry, Taki	10	0	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Ghose, Nowgong	15	0	0
,, Nundlal Roy, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,, Mohim ChunderBiswas, Krishnaghur	7	0	0
,, Mohim ChurnBanerjee, Jessore	13	4	0
,, Mohendra Chunder Goopta, Rungpore	6	10	0
,, Mohiny Mohun Rose, Furridpore	10	0	0
,, Ram Chunder Nayak, Banares	13	4	0
,, Luckhy Churn Mitra, Bhaugulpore	6	15	0
,, Sham Chand Dhur, Burdwan	8	0	0
,, Chunder Nath Simli, Barrackpore	10	0	0
,, Womes Chunder Mitra, Moisadal	6	10	0
,, Satcurry Chatterjee, Sassiram	10	0	0
,, Okhoy Coomar Sen, Dacca	13	4	0
,, Poornanund Burooah Roy Bahadoor, Mongaldoi	13	4	0
,, Ganga Churn Gangooly, Tamlook	15	0	0
,, Nirutton Mittra, Nonkhally	6	10	0
,, Hurry Coomar Dutt, Tipparah	6	10	0
,, Kadar Nath Gangooly, Kosba	6	10	0
,, Jodoonath Das, Manickgunge	13	4	0
,, Hurro Chunder Ghose, Hooghly	10	0	0
,, Bhooputty Churn Ghosal, Utraula	13	4	0
,, Chundi Narain Singh, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Nitto Gopal Chatterjee, Pykparah	3	0	0
,, Gopal Chunder Daw, Barripore	13	4	0
,, Gobind Lal Roy, Mahigunge Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Wopendra Chunder Dutt, Rosolepore	7	0	0
,, Ghonesham Agerwala, Debrooghur	7	0	0
,, Hurry Hur Das, Vizagapatam	8	9	0
,, Biddoovuson Bhattacharjea, Beerbhoom	3	5	0
,, Womesh Chunder Sen, Dacca	3	0	0
,, Nobin Chunder Gangooly, Dacca	10	0	0
,, Nilcomul Lahory, Lahore	13	4	0
,, Ombicca Churn Chatterjea, Burrisak	6	10	0
,, Jitnarain Dutt, Goalando	3	5	0
,, Soseevoosun Dutt, Chittagong	10	0	0
,, Thacoor Bishary Lal, Sangor	6	10	0
,, Gopee Churn Dutt, Koreemgunge	13	4	0
,, Nasiram Ghosal, Pooree	10	0	0
,, Gopee Mohun Sen, Cuttack	7	0	0
,, Chunder Coomar Das, Madaripore	13	4	0
,, Setakant Ghose, Bancoorah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 9, 1883.

General—16th April—Moulvie Mahomed, Depy. Magte and Depy. Colr, Mymensing, is apptd. to perform the functions of a Colr. in that dist.

27th April—Mr. R. Carstairs, C.S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 9th April, 1883.

30th April—Mr. G.E. Porter, C.S. reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 10th April 1883.

Mr. H. Beveridge, C.S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 10th April, 1883.

Mr. J. Anderson, C.S. reported his departure from India, on fulough, on 30th March, 1883.

Mr C M W Brett, C S reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 6th April, 1883.

1st May—Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Depy. Colr, Purneah, is allowed leave for three Months, with effect from 15th Instant.

Moulvie Imdad Ali, Sub-Dupy Colr, Maldah, is transferd to Purneah.

2nd May—Baboo Absootosh Gupta, Offg Depy Magte and Depy. Colr, Maldah, is transfd. to the dist. of Lohardugga, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist. Mr. W. R. Larminie, Magte. and Colr. Burdwan is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr F H Barrow.

Mr F H Barrow, Jt Magte and depy Colr, Pubna on leave is appointed to act as Magte Colr. of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W R Larmine.

Advertisements.

WANTED

A private Tutor to attend two and half hours in the morning, also a Pundit to attend two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. Rs. 8 and 6 a month. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED.—An Over-seer for the District Road Cess Works Rungpore on a salary of Rs. 60 with travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B. C. E.,
District Engineer, Rungpore.

8th May 1883.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge, Specialist in obstetries, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

JUST PUBLISHED

JYOTISH PROKASH.

An exhaustive work in Bengali on Astrology. Price Rs. 5.

To be had of Messrs. Baney Madhub Dey and Co., 318 Chitpore Road, Burtolla, B. Banerjee and Co., 25 Cornwallis Street, Sanskrit Press Depository, 148 Baranusee Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, and Shomprokash Press Depository, 97 College Street, Calcutta.

Remittances to accompany orders.

Notice.

THE attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I :—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgement of a debt exceeding Rs. 20.

" 5.—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

" 11.—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs. 20.

" 17.—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

" 19.—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs. 20.

" 26.—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs. 20.

" 40.—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

" 41.—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

" 46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs. 20.

" 51.—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

" 52.—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs. 20.

" 58.—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the abovenamed instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,
Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.

Calcutta, the 4th May 1883.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting of the Native inhabitants of Calcutta and the Suburbs will be held at the Town Hall at 5-30 P. M., on Wednesday the 16th instant, to consider the question of the summary jurisdiction of the High Court in cases of contempt, and other matters connected therewith.

K. M. BANERJEE,
President, Indian Association.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE

Half-year ended 30th April 1883.

1. Your Directors submit for examination and approval the Accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 30th April 1883.

2. On the 31st October last the uncollected rent bills amounted to Rs. 5,714-7-3; during the subsequent six months bills were issued for Rs. 49,826-14-3; of these two amounts Rs 49,155-6-3 have been realised, leaving Rs. 6,385-15-3 outstanding.

3. The moderately active business in progress at the close of last half-year was not long maintained, but the general result has been more favorable than your Directors anticipated; and the divisible surplus of Rs. 29,864-1-2 will admit of a dividend of Rs. 13 per share, after the usual appropriation of Rs. 2,000 to the Repair and Building Fund, and the transfer of the balance—Rs. 1,864-1-2 to current Profit and Loss.

J. W. O'KEEFE,
TARINEY CHURN BHOSE,
D. C. LAW,
A. E. HARRISS,
H. N. GLADSTONE,
A. B. SUTHERLAND,

CALCUTTA:
5th May 1883.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held at their Office on Wednesday the 9th May 1883, *at noon the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:*

The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law *in the chair*

1. *Proposed by* Baboo Sham Churn Law,
Seconded by G. H. Kiernander Esqr.

That the Report of the directors be received and the Accounts passed as correct.

2. *Proposed by* J. W. O'Keefe Esqr.
Seconded by A. B. Sutherland Esqr.

That the divisible surplus of Rs. 29,864-1-2 be appropriated in terms of the 3rd paragraph of the Directors' Report and that a dividend be declared of Rs. 13 per share payable on and from the 15th instant.

3 *Proposed by* G. H. Kiernander Esqr.
Seconded by Baboo Sham Churn Law.

That Mr. J. W. O'Keefe and Mr. A. E. Harriss who go out by rotation be re-elected Directors.

4. *Proposed by* Baboo Sham Churn Law.
Seconded by G. H. Kiernander Esqr.

That the thanks of this meeting on behalf of the Shareholders be given to the Directors, Secretary and Establishment, for their services during the past half-year.

D. LAW,
Chairman.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Dated 5th March, 1883.

"If my humble recommendation will induce others to try "Indradyne," they may like me be spared a mortal pang. A son of mine was just sixteen when I thought I had lost him. He got a severe attack of Cholera and two doses of "Indradyne" saved him. After the second dose he slept for eight hours, and on walking was as well as before the attack. I have seen so many die from this dreadful complaint that I consider my son's recovery almost a miracle. I may state that my son was purging and retching for quite six hours before I was induced to give him "Indradyne." I have never met with any antidote more rapid and certain in its effects. God grant that others may also be induced to use it!"

Even more convincing testimonials have been received, and some of them give details of almost miraculous cures.

Every genuine bottle bears the Patentee's initials in red ink, both on the label and wrapper, to imitate which is forgery.

EVANS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
144 *Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.*

Rs. 3-8 per 12-ounce bottle. Packing As. 8 extra.

N. B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. Missionaries, Charitable Institutions, and purchasers of more than five bottles, at Rs. 3-4 per bottle exclusive of packing.

পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ ফর্ম্মার বার্ষিক ২৲ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১৲ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে হইবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেয়ারিমোহন সেন এবং অন্নদাপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন। ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র রুদ্র এম, এ, এম, ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রহণেচ্ছুকগণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০ পেজে মাসিক পত্রিকা, কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র। ইহা পঞ্চম খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে সুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ৩।৶০ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্তরে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪।৶০ আনা দিতে হইবে। গত চারি সনের বাঁধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের মূল্য ৪৷৷৶০ আনা।

এখানে সকল প্রকারের গাছ ও বিজ পাওয়া যায়, কেটেলগের মূল্য ৶০ আনা। বরিষায় রোপণ চষা সবজি ও ফুল বিজের ফি পেকেট ৩৲ টাকা, উভয় আলাহিদা লইলে ফি পেকেট ১৷৷০ টাকা নর্শরির পেট্রন বেনারসের, ত্রিবাঙ্কুরের, দারভাঙ্গার মহারাজাগণ এবং কলিকাতার মহারাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর ও মহারাজা নরেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ বাহাদুরগণ। নর্শরির বিজাদি ও কৃষিতত্ত্বের গ্রাহক হইলে বার্ষিক ১৫৲ টাকা দিতে হয়।

শ্রীনিত্যগোপাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি, কলিকাতা।

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

87th Dividend.

The Dividend for the half-year ended 30th April 1883 of Rs. 13 per Share will be payable on and from the 15th instant.

H. W. I. WOOD,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 9th May 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 17th April 1883.

No. 151.—*Notification.*—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal proposes, under section 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876, to make the following rules for the guidance of the canal officers appointed for the management of the Sarun Irrigation Scheme.

13, Licenses will be granted on the following terms :—

(*a*)—To persons irrigating an area of not less than half their cultivation, one rupee per maund.

(*b*)—To persons irrigating an area of less than half their cultivation, two rupees per maund.

14. The privileges of guarantors are as follows :—

(1)—A prior claim to a supply of water for irrigation and manufacture during the continuance of their guarantee.

(2)—Each guarantor to have a sub-district, within which he shall act as the agent of Government in managing the affairs of the canal, receiving a commission on his collections of 20 per cent.

(3)—The right to use water for manufacturing purposes, free of charge.

(4)—The right to use water for irrigating lands round his factory to the extent specified in his agreement. If the guarantor does not require water for his own use to that extent, he may sub-let in order to make up the guaranteed sum.

19. The preceding* rule does not apply to water sub-let by guarantors under the terms of their agreement; but guarantors shall be bound to submit such returns as may be required by the canal officer regarding water so sub-let.

20. On the 1st of April of each year, or as soon after as practicable, the canal officer will prepare a statement showing ;—

(*a*)—The sum guaranteed.

(*b*)—The amount paid into the treasury on account of guarantee.

(*c*)—Amount collected by guarantor on behalf of Government, and paid into the treasury.

(*d*)—The amount to which the guarantor is entitled as collection expenses, being 20 per cent. on the sum collected over and above the sum guaranteed.

These proposed rules will cancel rules Nos. 14, 15, and 20, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 9th March 1881, and now in force.

J. M. HEYWOOD, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

* No. 19 of existing rules.

সচিত্র।

প্রবাহিণী।

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এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩৶০।

ডাক মাসুল বার আনা।

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শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্‌টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

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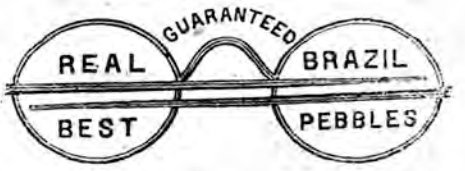

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NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

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